

Your Most Valuable Asset  
is your eyesight.  
See that it is kept on the  
CREDIT SIDE IN YOUR  
LEDGER OF HEALTH  
Accurate glasses will keep  
your eyes fit for the daily  
strain of business.  
**N. LAZARUS**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

July 20, 1920, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 92.

July 20, 1919, Temperature 54.

No. 18007, 二拜禮

號十二月七年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920.

日五初月六申庚九百九千一

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**WATSON'S**  
**FINEST OLD BROWN**  
**LIQUEUR BRANDY**  
**25 YEARS IN WOOD.**  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE 616.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).  
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
Agents in South China for:-  
**Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-  
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks  
and U. S. Tyres.**  
GARAGE AT 25, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 682. GARAGE AT 26, NATHAN RD. KOWLOON.

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**LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.**  
CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER  
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.  
Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central.  
Tailoring Department - 1, 3, & 5, Chin Lung Street.  
Phone 928. CABLE "BONTON."

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
AND  
**THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.  
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents  
**UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.**

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
Telephone 1355.

Never too Hot—Comfortable  
**"AERTEX"**

**SUMMER UNDERWEAR**  
British made—Complete Sizes

Price: \$2.25  
a garment.

**INDIAN GAUZE, COTTON and  
LISLE THREAD UNDERWEAR.**

Prices: \$1.00 to \$3.50  
a garment.

**Diss Bros**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 8848.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 678.

## THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 3/82  
Today's opening rate 3/83

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### AMERICA CUP.

**NEW YORK, July 19th.**  
The crews of both the yachts spent a busy day repairing the damage sustained yesterday. There is no doubt both are equally fit for tomorrow's race.  
Sir Thomas Lipton had a long conference with his experts when every detail of the first race was carefully reviewed and to-day's strategy was mapped out. It has transpired that before finishing the race the *Resolute* sustained an accident to her bowsprit, which would have left her as helpless as the *Resolute* had the accident occurred earlier. The faulty spar has now been replaced.

**SANDY HOOK, July 19th.**  
Both the boats crossed the starting line practically simultaneously at 1.46 this afternoon. The wind was the lightest possible. The *Resolute* seemed to outdo the *Shamrock*. The beating windward well seemed to be troubling the challenger. Both the boats approached the first mark in the triangular course increasing their speed. The *Resolute* rounded it in 38.5 mins. 40 secs. and the *Shamrock* in 39.5 mins. 40 secs. The latter had to make five attempts at rounding, and when she succeeded the *Resolute* was two miles ahead. The *Shamrock* now seemed to be hopeless, but shortly afterwards the wind shifted completely, turning the tables. The *Shamrock* was gaining rapidly. Nevertheless with the continuation of the fluky weather, the *Resolute* rounded the second mark in 1.1 min. 56 secs. The *Shamrock* was just half an hour behind drifting.

### OIL IN ALASKA.

**LONDON, July 19th.**  
The *Daily Mail's* New York correspondent says that Mr. Daniels and Mr. Payne, who are visiting the Alaskan coal fields, are also investigating reports of the discovery of oil in southwest Alaska. A destroyer sent to the spot reported that 35,000 acres have already been staked by prospectors.

### OBITUARY.

**NEW YORK, July 19th.**  
The death is announced of Courtney, the Cornell University coach.

### THE BOLIVIAN REVOLT.

**BURROS ARIZ, July 19th.**  
Escalier, the leader of the Bolivian Republican Party, interviewed prior to his departure to join the new Bolivian Government, declared that the latter did not contemplate a policy hostile to foreign States, particularly to the Chile Government, but to submit its just aspirations to the League of Nations.

### CHINESE COAL FOR FRANCE.

**PARIS, July 19th.**  
The Chinese Legation denies that China has promised France the delivery of 100,000 tons of coal at Marseilles.

## SUPERSTITIOUS WOMEN.

THE PIN, THE BOOTS, AND  
THE TEAPOT.

"One cannot live in London without observing the extraordinary prevalence of childish superstitions about numbers, days of the week, and so forth," said Dean Inge, preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral, and a *Daily Mail* reporter, who went in search of the superstitious found them in abundance. London is undoubtedly populated with people who "believe in" things.

Women appear to be rather more superstitious than men, and an experienced family man gave the following two as the favourite feminine beliefs:—  
Boots must never on any account be placed upon a table.

A woman must always pour out the tea if a man (even her husband) is present.

"Don't ask me the reasons," he begged. "They are among the things which every woman, but no man, knows."

A girl, who is one of a big family, when first questioned, said that "sensible girls have no superstitions." Afterwards, however, she confessed that no woman dare pass a pin on the ground without picking it up, lest bad luck come upon her. She must be very careful to pick it up head first.

The fashionable fetish among men is undoubtedly the one about not lighting three cigarettes from one match. A majority of males are superstitious in regard to this, though no two agree as to the origin of the belief. Some say it started at the time of the match shortage, others that it began during the Boer war—when to keep a match burning long enough to light three cigarettes gave a super chance—and others that the Canadians brought it over during the great war, the superstition being rare among lumbermen.

Two new legends are being built up by the "WALLA-WALLA" Press. "Phone No. 8516."

## DOCK BURST.

### AVAILANCHE OF SHIPS.

£1,000,000 DAMAGE.

Within sight of hundreds of passengers in the Mersey ferry boats on June 6, the 500-ton steamship "Countess" of Glasgow, was seen to burst the gates of the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead, and to come head down into the river, followed by a cataract of released water on which sixteen smaller vessels were tossed like corks and sunk.

The loss will be about £1,000,000. When the event occurred it was about three hours from high tide and the "Countess" was riding in the Alfred Dock waiting until the rise of water would enable the dock gates to be opened, so that she could pass out into the river.

The level of the water in the dock was then twelve feet higher than tide level in the river. It was the "thirty feet gate," one of four spanning the openings to this important dock system, which was involved. Behind lay all manner of craft, from liners to steam tugs, barges, and flats.

Without warning the "Countess" struck the gate, smashed it to matchwood, went head down over the 12-foot waterfall, righted herself as if by a miracle, cut in halves a barge lying outside, and plunged into mid-river, to the consternation of ferry boat passengers and the skippers of other vessels.

A thrilling spectacle followed. People saw the crush of 500,000 tons of water through the 30-foot gateway. "It bubbled out like champagne through the neck of a bottle," was one eye-witness's description.

### SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

Barges and lighters were spun round and up and down in the swirl as if they were toy boats caught in a storm. Their crews were helpless to save off what seemed certain destruction, and stuck grimly to their posts. Their craft were sucked into the eddies and cast headlong into the river. "It made me think of pictures I have seen of shooting the rapids," remarked one young steersman, "and the plunge at the end was terrifying."

Most of the barges broke in two. Ten were found, at low tide, just outside the dock entrance. Apparently one had gone crashing on the top of another. Ironwork was twisted like wire. Many thousand tons of coal and grain comprising their cargoes were piled up around them.

As their craft sank, the crews were thrown violently into the swirl. Nearly thirty men were rescued by tugs.

Many men saved themselves by leaping from one barge to another before reaching the gateway and jumping on to the quaysides. Those who went over the cataract clung for dear life to the sides of the vessels. A man and his two sons were rescued together. Another man helped his brother to the side until he could be hauled to safety.

### MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

A dock official said that two boys fishing from a barge outside the gates were washed away, but the police cannot trace anyone missing. Another man in a lighter is said to have been drowned while preparing his meal below, but neither in this case nor in that of a man who was seen to be sucked under a barge, can confirmation of their fate be obtained. They could have been rescued at any point in the river.

The police have started dragging operations to see if there are any bodies, but none have been recovered. Inquiries at the Mersey Dock Board offices from the police and the owners of barges have not revealed any missing men. It is really a miracle if there is no loss of life.

David Garnett, a lighterman, said: "As the 'Countess' came through the narrow opening she crashed against the wall and made a hole in her stern. 'I thought she was going to turn turtle.' It was a miracle how she came through it with the hole in her stern. She just missed the oil tanker, 'Sam Valero,' by a good bit of seamanship on the part of that ship, and later went ashore at Tranmere, a mile farther down."

The sudden rush of water from the dock placed the vessels moored inside in jeopardy, as they all touched bottom and were feeling the strain. Emergency gates, however, were closed and shrank by a diver.

In the river there was a trail of wreckage through which the ferry passengers ploughed. "There was a similar happening in the year 22 years ago."

## FACTS ABOUT IRISH.

If the average Englishman were not so ignorant of Irish conditions, he would know that the cry of "Bolshevism" in which the Coalition's kept Press represents us as indulging is inherently improbable. We do not grow "Bolsheviks" in any profusion in Irish soil. As Mr. Kelly, the Bishop of Ross, pointed out at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture recently, there are few countries in which the ownership of property is now so widely diffused as in Ireland, and in which the proportion of proletarian to owners is so small. There are in Ireland 910,000 families, of which 552,000 are occupiers of land. Among the remainder who have no landed interest are included the considerable number of owners of houses, shops, workshops, and other forms of property. Therefore, as compared with Great Britain, where nearly three-quarters of the population subsist on wages and are truly proletarian, there is little room in Ireland for social revolution. But there is one part of Ireland where these conditions are reversed. In the Ulster six-county area there is not that proportion of the owning classes over the proletariat that exists in unpartitioned Ireland. Partition would cut the Ulster area off from the influence of the stable and conservative elements of a united Ireland. The recognition of this fact largely explains the restiveness which the longer-sighted among the Ulster Unionists are exhibiting at the prospect of partition. In this connection I may record an interesting item of news. The suppressed Republican Government is not only assuming responsibility for the maintenance of law and the enforcement of order; it is undertaking also various schemes of economic development—for example, the organisation of co-operative fishing on the West Coast, where the fishermen are at present ruthlessly exploited by a ring of middlemen, and the replacement in suitable districts of beef breeding cattle by sound milking strains. In one such enterprise of national importance, in which they have failed to obtain any satisfaction from the British Government, a group of Ulster Unionists interested in the industry in question have now sought the aid of the Republican Government, with complete satisfaction to both parties. Such items of news do not find their way into the British daily Press. Why should they, indeed? For they at once demonstrate Irish capacity for self-government and explode the "Ulster" myth.

## BLINDNESS.

He could not see and ever tapped his way along the road, but on each sunny day He turned towards the lane that led to where The cowslips grow in early spring, and there With gentle hand would touch their faces sweet Or wander on to where the lovers meet On moonlight nights. His way then slowly find Back to the world where all men called him blind.

With clear blue eyes the other saw his way About the world, and every Saturday Counted his gains, nor went to bed Without some scheme for getting right ahead Of all the rest; his course so clearly set That year by year he richer grew, and yet— Yet of the two, he always seemed more blind, Who had two eyes and could his own way find.

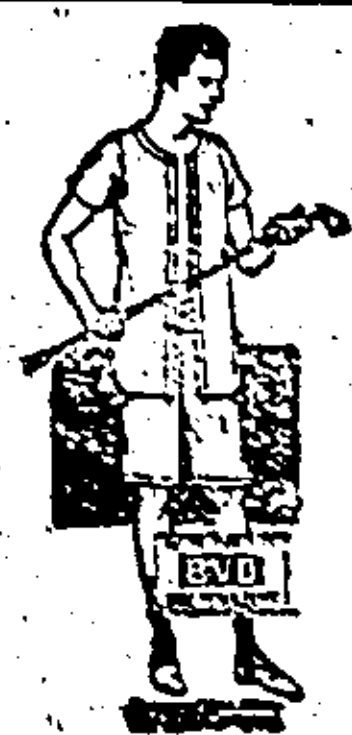
—ANNE BLAIR RAWSTHORNE.

## HONGKONG'S HEALTH.

One case (Chinese) of enteric fever is recorded in to-day's return of notifiable disease. The figures for the week show five cases of plague, of which four were fatal, one fatal case of small pox, and two fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever. Of seven cases of enteric fever three were fatal. There was also one case (British) of diphtheria.

**BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.**  
(CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy need no blazoning. It is a simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what the name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES



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— B. V. D. —  
**UNION SUITS**

MADE FROM A FINE WHITE CHECK  
MADNESS CUT FULL AND FREE  
EVERYWHERE SO AS TO ENSURE  
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER

— B. V. D. —  
**VESTS AND DRAWERS**

SIMILAR TO ABOVE BUT IN SEPARATE  
GARMENTS FOR THOSE WHO PREFER  
THEM TO THE ONE PIECE

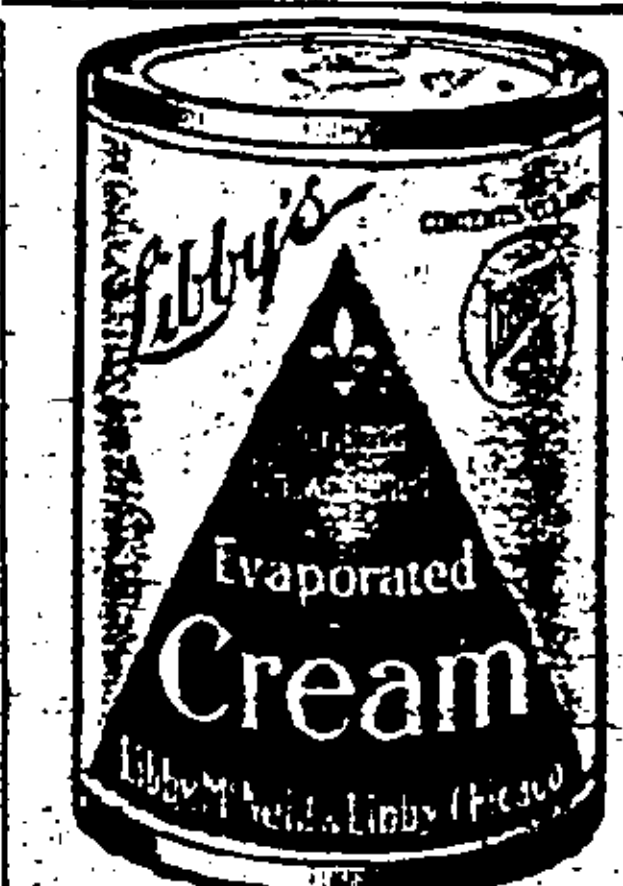
**SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR**

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French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.



**Libby's**  
**Cream**

Pure, Rich, Always Ready. Makes  
Your Cooking Easier And Better

SOLD BY LEADING GROCERS

**CONNELL BROS. COMPANY**  
SOLE AGENTS.

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(three doors from Post Office.)

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**MANHATTAN**

**VERMOUTH**  
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**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**THE OPTICAL COMPANY**

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,  
LENSES, ETC.  
Optician in Charge—MR. CHAN.  
KING STREET, FREE OF CHARGE.

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**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Cities used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
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"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
July 21, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c. comprising:

Chesterfield, Settee, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood White Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps and Fans, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of teakwood furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also  
One Good Piano, 1 Enamelled Bath, American Ice Chest, and 1 large Rhesa. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1920.

**V. R. C.**  
NIGHT SWIMMING FETE.

**TO-DAY**  
TUESDAY, July 20th,  
commencing at 9 p.m.

String Band in attendance.  
The following events will be open  
to Ladies of the Colony:  
50 yards Handicap  
50 yards Girls.

**R. H. B. MITCHELL,**  
Hon. Secretary.

**NOTICE.**  
THE interest and responsibility of  
MR. HERBERT WILLIAM  
LOOKER, in our Firm ceased on the  
30th June 1920.

**DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON & HARSTON.**  
Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have THIS DAY removed our  
Office to the top floor of Nos.  
250 & 252, Des Voeux Road Central.  
(MESSRS. KWONG SANG HONG'S MAIN  
PREMISES).  
MOW FUNG & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1920.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
our Salesman KWOK LAI  
CHUN is no longer connected with  
our firm from to-day. Henceforth  
all business dealings will be attended  
to by our Manager Mr. CHAU SHU  
KAI dated 17th day of July, 1920.  
KIEM TJIAN HAN (行昌號)  
Sugar and General Merchants  
126, Wing Lok Street, West,  
Hongkong.

**THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

WE have installed an additional  
TELEPHONE and clients can  
now ring up No. 482 or 3552.



**WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional word 4 Cents  
for 3 insertions.

**WANTED.**  
WANTED.—By BRITISHER FURNISHED BEDROOM, Happy Valley District, Reply Box No. 1218, c/o "China Mail."

**FOR SALE.**  
FOR SALE.—No. 1 Stewart Terrace, 37, The Peak. Apply to Hume, phers Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE.**  
GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station. Apply to Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

**INTIMATIONS**  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of \$3. per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1920, at rate of 3/8 per dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th August, 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th July to SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.  
**N. J. STABB,**  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

**THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,**  
Secretary to  
The General Managers.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars and Fifty cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,**  
Secretary to  
The Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.  
General Agents for  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

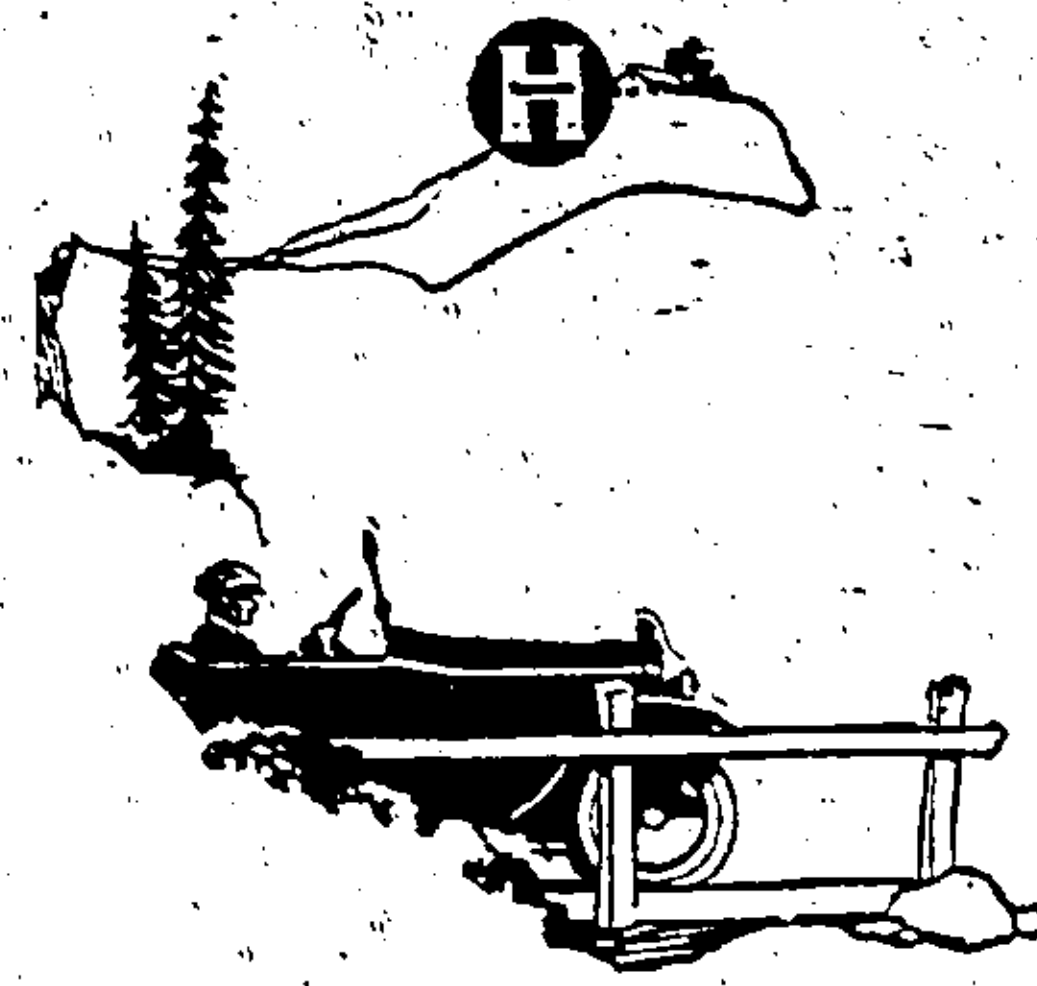
**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**JOHN ARNOLD,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1920.

## NOTICES.



It is easy to understand why the Hupmobile has become known everywhere in this country and abroad as an extraordinarily good car. This reason is simply the ability of the Comfort Car to remain at its best for months at a time, with the minimum of expert attention.

## STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.	Ammeter.
Speedometer.	Foot and run rails.
Electric starter.	Tyre carrier—extra rim.
Head, tail and dash board lights.	Side curtains—door curtain carriers.
Rain-vision windshield.	Tonneau carpet.
Fuel gauge.	Hood (black or khaki).
Electric horn.	Grease gun.
	Pump, jack, full set of tools.

**ALEX. ROSS & COMPANY,**  
HONGKONG, CHINA.

**SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY,**  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

**Hupmobile**

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### Everything You Want

In the new catalog you will find illustrated, described and priced, practically everything you want for the HOME, OFFICE, FARM, SCHOOL or GROCERIES. Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Electric and Sporting Goods, Gas Engines, Auto Supplies, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc., etc.

### New Shanghai Office

To render more efficient service to our many customers in China and take proper care of the rapidly growing business, we have rented offices and sample rooms in the new INTERNATIONAL Y.M.C.A. BLDG. SHANGHAI, which will be occupied about April 1, 1920.

Temporary office has been opened at No. 12, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

For free copy of our 1920 Catalog, apply to

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12 Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.

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We guarantee that any merchandise purchased from us will be found more accurate to be, exactly as represented in the catalog.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

## Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature line—

*Lea & Perrins*

The original and genuine Worcestershire.



## ADMIRAL BENSON'S INDISCRETION.

### FORCEFUL LANGUAGE.

Giving evidence before the U. S. Senate Committee of Inquiry, Rear-Admiral Benson admitted the substantial truth of the charges brought against him by Rear-Admiral Sims.

"I had very serious doubts," he said, "as to the Allies whipping Germany." The chairman, Mr. Hale, asked whether he ever had any serious doubt as to which side the United States would fight on, to which Admiral Benson replied, "There were certain things coming up all the time. Our ships were being held up, and there were other circumstances which might have drawn us into the conflict."

"Did you ever have any idea that we could possibly fight against the Allies and on the side of Germany?" persisted the chairman. "No, sir," was the answer.

Asked about his alleged instructions to Admiral Sims not to let the British "pull wool over his eyes," Admiral Benson answered that he was not prepared to deny these exact words. He made no note of them at the time. The United States was then neutral, and the situation was delicate.

"I probably used very forceful language," he explained, "to impress on Admiral Sims the fact that his feelings towards the British must not lead him into indiscretions."

"But," asked the chairman, "how could you at that time say that we would as soon fight the British as the Germans?"

"I probably used figures of speech," said the Admiral, to impress the delicacy of the situation." The Chairman pointed out that, according to Admiral Sims, the witness made these statements, or similar ones, to him in London some time later. "When I went to London later, in 1917," was the reply "there was feeling on this side that, through some influence or other, Admiral Sims was being persuaded to give too much attention to British shipping, and using our destroyers for that purpose, instead of for our own ships. I advised him to be more careful for his own sake, and the sake of his country."

"This matter," continued the witness, "has done great injustice and caused me untold embarrassment. I have many dear friends in England, and the British Government has decorated me for services in the war, but this discussion makes it practically impossible for me ever to visit that country again."

About Admiral Benson there is really no mystery. He is a highly respectable, old-fashioned naval officer, very devoutly Catholic and intensely Irish on religious grounds, whose views of the war were exactly in line with those attributed to the Vatican, and subsequently explained away by Cardinal Mercier. Personally he is liked, but it is idle to pretend that he assisted naval co-operation.

## CONDEMNED MURDERER.

### A STRANGE REQUEST.

Walter Levandowski, who was under a death sentence in the New York State prison, petitioned the warden to advance his execution by one day, in order that he might die on his twenty-sixth birthday, May 26.

The warden replied that with the best will in the world he could not oblige Levandowski. There had not been a single booking for May 26, but on the following day six prisoners were due for execution, and the State officials "preferred executions in groups as against an individual execution." Levandowski replied to the warden that he must make the best of a bad job, but he had set his heart upon his birthday as the appropriate date for "saying farewell to the world for which, in present conditions, he had less and less inclination."

## WHEN BABY'S TEETH ARE COMING THROUGH

Baby's Own Tablets Ease Pain and Tears.

Teething time not only is a trying period to baby but also means much worry to mothers.

The lit is one's gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea and sometimes even convulsions seize him.

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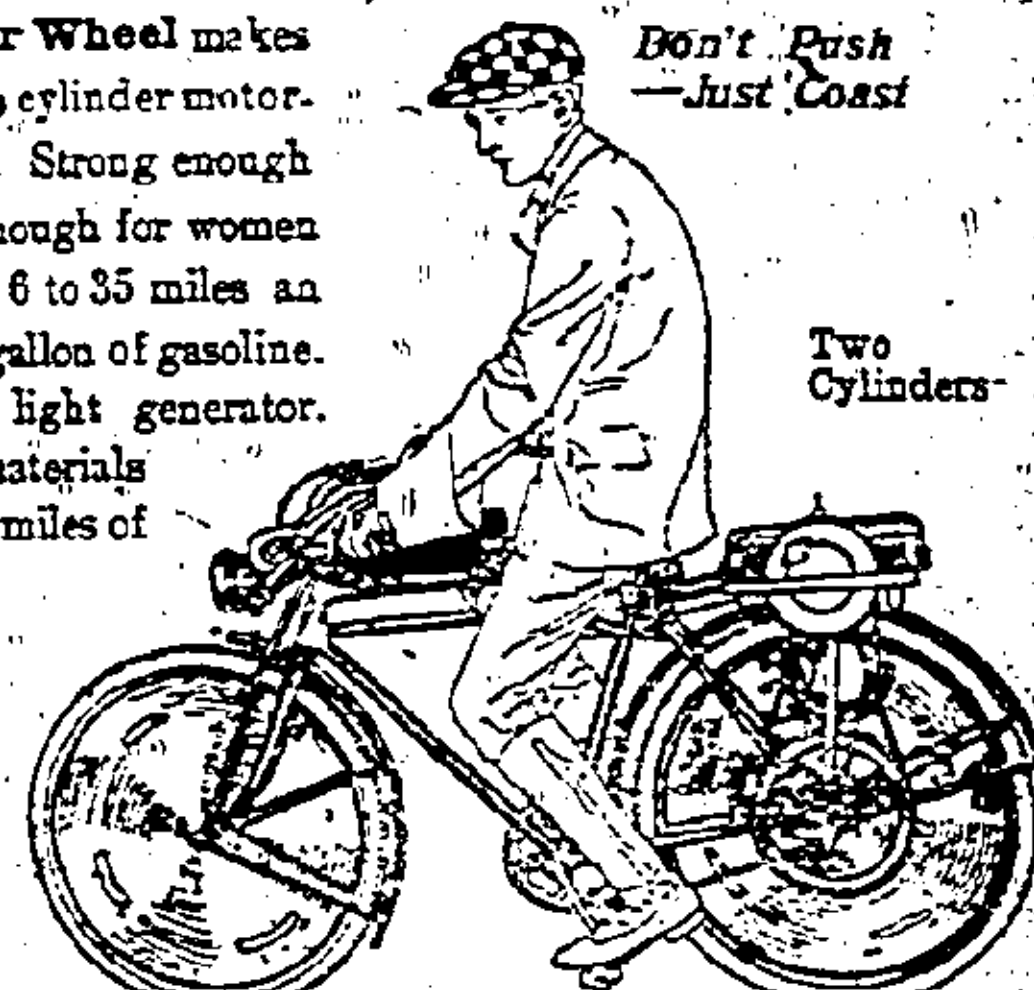
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"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1930.

FOOTBALLERS AND THE  
FEW.

Yesterday our Adversarian a stranger spoke. It was in a hazy shop. He suggested a return to the subject of football grounds. He said the Adversarian's remarks throughout had been very just and reasonable, and close to the point. With one exception. In the middle of the Yauwai ground, recommended by the Adversarian, there was an iron grid or grating or manhole-lid which would be a death-trap to footballers. That made the ground impossible.

Adversarius had almost completely forgotten the matter. When the stranger reminded him that he had at the same time urged the abandonment of golf in the Happy Valley, and the provision there of more football grounds, he began to recall some of it. He questioned the stranger.

No. He did not write to the China Mail about it. He had talked with Claud Severn about it, who agreed with much that the Adversarian said, was convinced that it was unreasonable to send footballers and their enormous following to Shatin, and was favourably inclined to a suggestion to let the Kowloon footballers have a ground alongside the railway line, just past the signal staff. He (the stranger) hoped to interest the Kowloon Ratepayers' Association the matter.

They ought to be interested. How many people follow football here—20,000, 10,000? The stranger could not say, but it was a very large number.

Our man monologued. Of course it is. I personally don't care for football, he said. I don't care if there is never another game played here or elsewhere. But when I see that it affects so many thousands of people, their claims become mine; that is to say, the concern of the China Mail. Such numbers are entitled to more consideration than they get. This Colony is run by a small proportion of a minority for the primary benefit of that minority. Hence the continuance of golf in the Happy Valley—not open to all golfers, but only to members of one club, who already have two others (embalmed) links, one at Paiting, the other at He-

pulse Bay. Golf in a crowded recreation ground like Happy Valley is dangerous, and the very small number of people who persist in it after this has been demonstrated are monuments of Hongkong class selfishness. They have already knocked one man's eye out. That eye can no longer see; it should not be wasted; it should help others to see, to see what is the fair thing, the just thing. Football, interesting thousands, although it has an organized League, is short of accommodation. Golf, interesting dozens, has more than it needs. Why doesn't your League agitate more? Does it recognize that it speaks for so many thousands of people? Why should the China Mail be left to do all the spade work, unbacked, unsupported? Here you are, tackling me about something you seem to know all about, while as regards the requirements of the sport I know only what I am told. You should, since they impressed you so favourably, have written at the time endorsing my remarks, and correcting those with which you disagreed. Help to awaken a strong and articulate public opinion. Get things attended to. This Colony is run primarily to suit a small minority of people. So long as the majority make no protest, the We looked round, and found that the stranger had gone.

ADVERSARIA.

G. K. Chesterton PREJUDICE, and his organ the New Witness continue venting venom against the Jews. Objecting to Herbert Samuel as the British representative in Palestine because he is a Jew, the paper named refers to "the Jewish instinct for exploitation," and says, "it remains to be seen whether the Jew will be content to work his own land or whether, true to type, he will employ cheap labour and batten on the proceeds." Now we know what the conduct is peculiarly Jewish, we realize that there are more Jews than we ever dreamed of. All the Jews, because they do not work the land, but batten on the produce of the land, are the reason. All our Jews, because they do not themselves do the cooie work. How extremely foolish a violent prejudice can make a man. G. K. Chesterton is reported to have become a Roman Catholic. If he has, we can only hope that he will be spared

the painful discovery that Mary the Blessed Mother was a Jewess. The man who wrote that "comment of the week" in the New Witness is something less respectable than a Jew. He is an ass.

Huck says there is a POINT OF, lot of plain common-sense in the writings of Mr. Dooley, of whose humour the Irish dialect or accent adds neither point nor ornament. For instance, says Huck, observe his recent essay on the Descent of Man. He shows that your first ancestor had his tail docked, mottored his front feet, and learned to talk, for no better purpose than to apply for a job of work. The family "took after" him, with the result that you see all these ridiculous animals passing underneath, wearing clothes that give them prickly heat, doing things that do them no good, and getting about as much fun out of life as I do work in it. Just look at that poor relation of mine down there, pulling a risha. He would have been as well off as I am if his family hadn't squandered their tails. Let me drop that flowerpot on him and see him jump. Isn't he a comical sight? We agreed about Mr. Dooley, but we had to point out to Huck that whereas he wears a chain, his "poor-relation" is free. Whereupon Huck laughed. "Free is he? The way you talkless tales of freedom makes me laugh. He's free to pull a risha, maybe, whereas I, in spite of my chain, am free from that infamy. I wear this chain as a badge of freedom, that all my poor relations may know I'm free from having to work for my living. Give me another of those bananas. And refill my water jar. Look sharp.

Brothers there upon BLANK this whirling globe we VERSE, call the earth. A man acquainted with a grief more dire, A sorrow keener than a mourning mother's, Keening for a child just dead. A chagrin deeper than is felt when all is lost. Than that which comes to Hongkong toilers who for six long, tedious days, Have planned ahead their Sunday recreation, but to find, That every heavenly window has opened to let down heavy rain, And that their yachting's off. Beshrew us, gentle sirs, is this not most annoying? [Chorus of Hongkong workers, off stage: It is, it is, O woeful us, you bet your boots it is.]

It is a little early FISHING, yet. Later on will be better. But anglers cannot wait. There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and they are anxious to persuade them to come in out of the wet. Fishing from a pier or from an anchored boat is too common a place. In a swift current, such as are common along our coasts, it is not the best way. The Chinese know the best way, and the wily European angler learns the Chinese way. That is to drift in a sampan, lifting the line occasionally to make sure that it does not catch on the bottom. The line, moreover, must be made by a Chinese fisherman. Those sold in the shops are no good. Formerly these Chinese lines, made of innumerable short lengths of gut, cost about ten cents a fathom. Now they demand twice that. Hire the fisherman's sampan all night. The fee is a dollar. Ask him to sell you a line. He will produce several new ones. While pretending to examine them, look round till you see some that he is not offering. These are the lines he uses himself. Grab one, and say you must have that or none. If you have started early, say at six, it should be yours by nine o'clock. Then go to the favourite ground, between Tai-koo ship and dock, where there is a big rock the fish love, close in to the pier. An Indian watchman will hail the sampan, telling it to clear out. You say, in a voice like a tai-pan's: "All right, watchman," and he will recognize that the sampan cannot be bullied like a Chinese. He will go away. Then your sampanman will, while gently yulioing to keep the boat broadside on to the drift, take one of your worms (worth about a cent apiece), and drop his line overboard. You will, if you are wise, sternly order him to pull it out again. This seems mean, but if you let him fish, he will manoeuvre the boat to suit himself, and you will have to pull your own line continually from under the boat. He will also catch a large group, and offer to sell it to you for two dollars. You will be tempted to take it, and show it as your own capture. Let him not lead you into temptation. Give him a nip out of your bottle as compensation. He likes it. Do not leave the bottle at his end of the sampan. By the time you have eaten your sandwiches, and had the rest of the bottle, you will not care whether you catch a fish or not. It is very pleasant on the sea in the middle of the night. The air is warm and warm. Blue phosphorescent animalcules, bejewelled with noise of civilization, come for off, few, and faint. There are low, mysterious water

noises, which have a magical effect upon you. The stars look so familiar and friendly. Your pipe goes out. In the broad dawn, you wake up with a stiff neck to find that the well is full of fish, and that it is time to go home for bath and breakfast. The fisherman's daughter looks very pretty in the morning light, but a little cross. So would you (that last part) if you had been kept awake all night, yulioing for a tyrannical parent, and knew that you would get none of the treasure he has squeezed from the fankwei. Yet Hongkong sea fishing is a fine sport. There are other pursuits less interesting.

IMAGINATION, agitate, the conversation in the shooting case. By that he meant that he did not invent it, and anybody who knows him knows that he wouldn't. Assuming for the sake of a curious argument that he could have imagined the conversation, been unwillingly deceived, it would be pointless to deny it. It would be like the man who says, "I have no illusions," his chief illusion being that he has none. An Indian philosopher dreamed that he was a butterfly. Relating his dream, he asked, "And now I can never be sure whether I am a man who dreamt I was a butterfly, or whether I am a butterfly dreaming that I am a man."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Canton Times reports that Chinese merchants contemplate establishing five cement factories to compete with foreigners.

The following cargo was shipped per the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Dilwara" which sailed on July 18: For Gibraltar: 4 cases of silk goods. For Port Said: 3 cases of silk goods.

Mr. M. K. Lo, the solicitor, was complainant this morning in a case in which a Chinese scavenger was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the theft of an oil lamp, a joss stick holder, and two shirts from No. 53 Robinson Road. Mr. Lo said that the defendant was caught by his chair cooie with the property in his possession. Sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

The Chinese accountant of the Yuen On Pawnshop, No. 26 Wellington Street, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's, with unlawfully and in contravention of the provisions of his licence, receiving in pawn a police uniform. Mr. MacNamara, Messrs. Deacon, Shenton, Deacon and Harston, who appeared for the defence applied for a remand. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case until Friday afternoon, fixing bail in the sum of \$100.

The "A" Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment under the command of Captain P. S. L. Beaver, M.C., are proceeding to Tientsin on the P. & O. steamer "Himalaya." They are going to Peking to strengthen the guard at the British Legation while the present troubles continue in the North. The officers accompanying the detachment are Captain J. W. James, M.C., Lieut. H. R. Hicks, Lieut. A. E. M. Welford, M.C., Lieut. W. Anderson, Lieut. E. A. Halford (all of the Wiltshire Regiment), and Captain E. C. Linton, R.A.M.C.

A Chinese woman, this morning charged another woman formerly a maid servant, who recently left the service of a relative to get married, with the theft of 40 pieces of jewellery valued at \$800. The complainant told Magistrate Smith that the defendant visited her house on Saturday and stayed until very late. As defendant had a long way to go, witness offered to put her up for the night. The defendant agreed and stayed until Sunday afternoon. That same night, witness missed a cash box from her room, in which she kept all her jewellery. Suspecting the defendant, she communicated with the Police. The defendant, who said her husband was a seaman, admitted the theft and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. N. L. Smith, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a passage ticket valued at \$244 gold, made out in the name of Fung Shin San and his wife, a first and second bill of exchange for \$300 gold on the Bank of Canton made out in the name of Fung Sing Cheuk, and two American passports made out in the name of Fung Sing San and Quan May, respectively, together with several other documents. The defendant admitted possession but denied theft. He said that when Fung Shin San missed the ticket containing the documents, he asked him (defendant) to find it for him. Accordingly he made enquiries and traced the wallet. He was on his way to Fung's house to return it to him when he was arrested by the Police. The complainant denied that he had asked the defendant to help him recover the lost documents. The Magistrate remanded the defendant in police custody until tomorrow morning, in order that enquiries might be made.

## MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The proceedings in the manslaughter case, in which Mr. W. J. Williams was charged with having caused the death of a Chinese detective by shooting him with a rifle, were as follows after we went to press yesterday:

Prisoner then went into the box and the lengthy statement he made at the Magistrate's was read out to him. In reply to questions from his Counsel (Mr. Jenkin), witness said that burglars had been on the verandah about five times. On the date concerned in the case he had been on the verandah from 11.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. He carried the gun at the trail and crept downstairs. The gun was held underneath his arm. He had never fired a rifle till he came out to Hongkong. He did not deliberately aim his gun at either of the men. He did not deliberately discharge it. The discharging of the gun, which subsequently wounded the man, was absolutely unintentional. He attributed the discharge of the gun to the state he was in at the time. He considered his life to be in danger. He wished to point out that in his statement there was a paragraph to the effect that the burglars were not successful in entering his house. They had removed a pane of glass, but they did not enter as he and his friend were too quick for them. He was married and had a daughter, nineteen years old, a son, seventeen years, and another daughter, sixteen years old. The residents of the terrace were in a state of panic owing to these burglaries. His own family were going in fear of their lives. He denied making the statement to Inspector Kent that he intended to "bag" one of the burglars.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, prisoner admitted that he said he thought they were thieves and that it was a very regrettable incident. When he spoke to Inspector Kent about his nerves he was warned not to say anything. He was convinced at the time that the men were thieves. In the first place a detective would not act in the open case they did; if they were detectives they would have concealed themselves. He considered his life was in danger. He had a loaded rifle in his hand to frighten the thieves away. He did not think that his finger was on the trigger more than a minute before the gun went off. The rifle went off when the man ascended the steps.

You say "I raised my rifle to let them see I was armed. I thought they had seen me inside the door." Do you really ask the jury to believe this?—I am stating the honest truth. Do you really suggest that you held the rifle pointing at these two men for the sole purpose of showing them you were armed?—I did not point it at them.

You must have pointed it, otherwise you would not have shot one. Witness showed the way he held his rifle and the Attorney-General remarked that it was the worst way of holding a rifle.

Witness said his intention was to frighten them. His nerves were quite jumpy at the time.

Don't you think it was grossly careless to point a rifle at two men who were sitting on your steps, with a finger on the trigger when your nerves were bad?—I did that to frighten them.

Did you really think that? These two men were sitting on the steps and paying no attention to your door and did not know whether you were standing there—did you really think that you were going to frighten them behind closed doors?—I did think so.

Did you hear of a single case of violence?—Not in that terrace.

You don't remember having told Inspector Kent that you meant to "bag" the man?—No.

In reply to the Judge, witness said he had a Police whistle in the house but could not find it.

Surgeon-Commander Babington said that prisoner had been under his care for some time. He was suffering from neuritis and was easily excited. He considered that when the gun was fired prisoner was in a bad state of nerves.

Lieut. Thornton, R.G.A., gave evidence as to the pull of the rifle. He said it was possible for a rifle to be discharged unintentionally, when a person was in a state of excitement. He had seen that occur on a rifle range.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Jenkin said it would save time if his Lordship directed Counsel the jury.

His Lordship said the first point would be: Did defendant intend to fire? or, did he deliberately point the rifle at the man, or the other man without actually meaning to fire? If either question was answered in the affirmative that would be equivalent to prisoner being guilty. The second question was: Did defendant merely mean to show or display his weapon without any intention of levelling it or pointing it at the man? If this question was answered in the affirmative, that would be equivalent to "not guilty." The Attorney-General asked for the inclusion of the question as to

whether prisoner had acted with gross negligence in pointing a loaded rifle in the direction of two men with his finger on the trigger when he was in a state of nerves and suffering from lack of sleep, the nerves being in such a state as not to be under control.

His Lordship: Such gross negligence is to be culpable. Mr. Jenkin said he did not understand the last question. Culpable gross negligence did not amount to manslaughter unless the possession of the dangerous weapon was unlawful.

His Lordship said that if a man played with a loaded revolver, and without meaning any harm, pointed it at his wife or friend and it went off, it was a case of manslaughter.

The Attorney-General said that the act itself might be lawful, but became culpable owing to the gross negligence shown.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, said that the main question was whether the rifle was deliberately levelled at one or other of the men and whether it was deliberately discharged. He was sure that both questions would be answered in the negative. If they could transport their minds back to Kennedy Road on the night in question they would realise what a fool-hardy thing was done in sending two Chinese detectives, there who were more or less dressed up as coolies. They did not as a rule like to criticise the action of the Police who protected them but when it came to a case of standing in court to answer a charge of manslaughter one was entitled to say what one liked within the limits of decency and fair criticism. Having regard to what was taking place, could they imagine anything more fool-hardy than sending a couple of men—at midnight, dressed up in the same manner as the very persons who perpetrated the crimes? No pretence whatever was made in the case that the people were warned, and the only suggestion of it was that made on June 16, three weeks previous when an attempt was made on prisoner's own house, when a pane of glass was removed and when Sergeant Kelly stated in course of conversation that it might have been two of his own men, prisoner had seen about. There was no doubt that at the period that particular district was in a more or less terror-stricken condition. The jury, many of whom probably had wives and families, knew what it meant to have those skunks of the nights about, many of whom were of a most desperate character. That there was a man who was reasonable, and the Police sent two plain-clothes men to patrol the districts without informing the residents. They were walking about in a suspicious manner and it was only natural that prisoner should imagine they were thieves. But he had no intention whatever of discharging the gun and that was the crux of the case. Why should prisoner have come downstairs and waited two minutes before he fired a shot, if it had been his intention to shoot them? That was a question which had not been answered; if it had been it would have been in prisoner's favour. The answer was that he had no intention of shooting. There were circumstances, in which if they had reasonable apprehension that they would be attacked, they have a right to use a fire-arm. Prisoner's state of mind must have been the same, although there was no intention whatever of using the fire-arm. Did they believe the evidence of Inspector Kent? He was now speaking as prisoner's mouthpiece. The jury were standing between prisoner and a sentence, and were they convinced, without any doubt at all, that the evidence of Inspector Kent that the gun was deliberately fired, from some sort of a position, was correct? Did they believe that prisoner held his rifle at the shoulder and that he took some form of aim? What was the evidence of Inspector Kent worth on that point. Inspector Kent was a Police Inspector of standing in his Colony and he told them that he was convinced that the man deliberately fired the rifle from his shoulder and this was based on no ground whatever, except on a statement which prisoner was alleged to have made and which the Inspector thought at the time was inadmissible.

Mr. Jenkin laid stress on the point that it was "important" that such statements should be taken in writing and concluded by saying that he had no doubt whatever that the jury would bring in no other verdict than that of not guilty.

The Attorney-General said that it appeared to his mind that prisoner, owing to lack of sleep and the state of his nerves, aimed his rifle at what he thought was a thief. He refused to believe that the inhabitants of the terrace were terror-stricken and were panicky. They no doubt had an unpleasant experience, as it was not pleasant to know that thieves were prowling round the houses at night. There was one glaring fact, however, and that was that not a single case of violence had been reported from there. He was prepared to believe that prisoner was in a state of bad nerves. He was prepared to believe that prisoner was nervous and excited and in such a state that he came to the unreasonable conclusion that the men were thieves. But why did he not turn on the lights? Why did he not fire in the air to frighten them? Instead he stated that he waited for a minute with his finger on the trigger

and that it went off. He did not attempt to bring their attention to the rifle, but stood there with his finger on the trigger because he felt that his life was in danger. It was for the prisoner to prove that he was justified in killing, but he had not done so, neither was he justified. If a man showed gross carelessness he was also guilty, and if the jury rejected the first two questions they were bound to convict him for gross carelessness as he had no business to point a rifle at a person when he was suffering from nervousness.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that it was unreasonable for people to expect the Police to call them up and notify them, whenever detectives were to be sent out on a job. In his opinion the whole case was based on whether the prisoner deliberately fired at the man, whether he pointed or aimed his rifle in the direction of the man, without intent to fire, or whether or not the weapon was discharged accidentally.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" by a vote of 3 to 1, and in returning their verdict expressed sympathy with the defence.

His Lordship ordered the charge of Mr. Williams, who was congratulated by his many friends in Court.

## ALLEGED CARGO BROACHING.

JUNK WITH FALSE SIDE.

BLIND BOATMAN AND WIFE CHARGED.

The hearing was begun at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, of the case in which a blind boatman and his wife were charged at the instance of Inspector Willis, of No. 7 Police Station, with the theft of 25 pieces of Fongee silk valued at \$300, and seven pairs of Army top boots valued at \$105, which formed part of cargoes consigned to the steamers "Seattle Maru" and "West Calera," respectively, for transshipment. The defendants were charged in the alternative with unlawfully receiving stolen property. The silk was identified by Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Co., as their property.

Mr. C. F. Mason, who appeared for the defence, entered a plea of not guilty.

Inspector Willis said that at 7.30 p.m., on July 10 he and some detectives boarded the defendants' junk which was lying off the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s wharf at West Point. They instituted a search which resulted in the discovery of the boots and part of the silk. Another search was made on the following day and a false side in the junk was discovered. Upon the boarding being pulled off, the remainder of the silk was found. About five men made good their escape from the junk on the arrival of the Police.

Mr. Mason told the Magistrate that the second defendant was not on board at the time of the police raid. Owing to the blindness of the first defendant, the junk had been in the charge of a *foki*, who, on the arrival of the Police, jumped overboard. It was alleged that he was fired at by one of the searchers. Whether or not the man was hit, he could not say, but he had not been seen since.

The Magistrate said that he might have been killed by the shot or drowned.

Mr. Hatt, of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company, said that on the 10th his company unloaded a cargo of rubber boots from the s.s. "West Calera." One case was discovered to have been broken open and a number of pairs of boots, similar to those produced, were missing.

The assistant comprador of Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Co., deposed that on the 10th, his company consigned a cargo of pongee silk to an outport by the s.s. "Seattle Maru." He could not say if the defendants' junk were used to transfer the cargo to the ship or not, but the silk found in the junk by the Police was similar to that consigned.

By Mr. Mason: The bill of lading was countersigned by one of the ship's officers as correct.

Mr. Mason said that in that case, he had no case to answer, if the bill of lading was signed as correct the matter ended there. Surely a ship's officer would not sign the bill of lading without making sure that the cargo consigned was intact.

Inspector Willis said that if he could prove that several cases were broken when delivered to the ship, and that it was quite possible for the silk to have been removed from these broken cases after the bill of lading had been signed, Mr. Mason's objection must fail.

After further argument, the Magistrate decided to leave the technical point until after the evidence had been heard. Should he then decide to convict, he would give Mr. Mason a chance to bring the point up again.

Mr. Mason said he would be quite satisfied with that procedure, but he would like his Worship to make a note of his objection for the present. In reply to the Magistrate, Counsel said he did not dispute the fact that the silk was consigned by Messrs. Loxley and Co., neither would he deny that his clients' boat was engaged by the Company.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

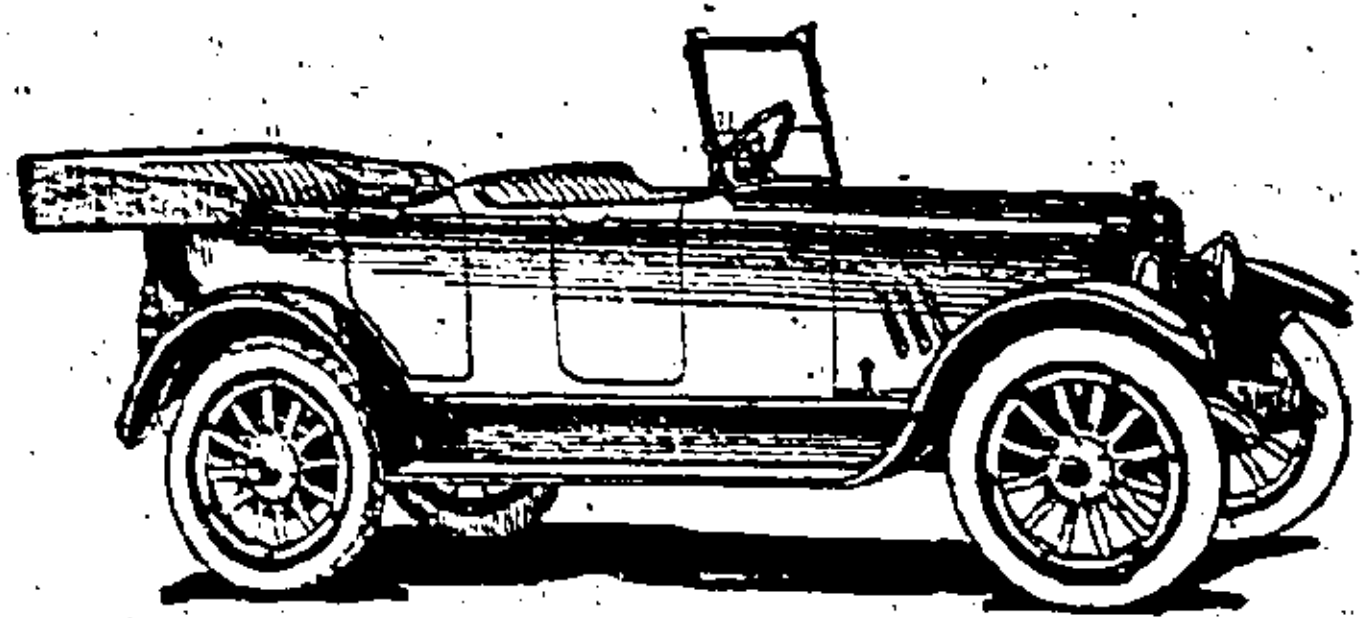
and that it went off. He did not attempt to bring their attention to the rifle, but stood there with his finger on the trigger because he felt that his life was in danger. It was for the prisoner to prove that he was justified in killing, but he had not done so, neither was he justified. If a man showed gross carelessness he was also guilty, and if the jury rejected the first two questions they were bound to convict him for gross carelessness as he had no business to point a rifle at a person when he was suffering from nervousness.



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### TRADER'S DEATH. CHARGE OF MURDER. HEARING CONTINUED.

Further evidence, all of a circumstantial nature, was taken by Magistrate Smith yesterday afternoon, when the hearing, was continued of the case in which a Chinese travelling trader is charged with the murder of a fellow trader on July 16, by stabbing him in the back with a dagger.

The Crown, which was represented by Detective Sub-Inspector T. Murphy, is apparently unable to produce direct evidence of the murder, as it appears that the actual stabbing was not witnessed by anyone. Circumstantial evidence, however, was offered.

The defendant, who was not represented by counsel, denied the charge. The master of the Kwong Ling Hung firm of Californian Produce Merchants, of No. 116 Des Voeux Road West, deposed that he knew the deceased and the defendant as travelling traders. He did not know of any quarrel between the deceased and the defendant. They had always appeared to him in the best of terms. He could not suggest any reason why the defendant should seek the deceased's life.

Evidence was given by several other witnesses, one of whom, a *jok* of the Hup Yik Woo firm, deposed that he was in the shop on the afternoon of the 16th when the deceased staggered in bleeding from a wound in the left side of his back. He had a dagger in his hand. The dagger was stained with blood. The deceased told him in general that he had been stabbed by the defendant (Leung Tai). He left two baskets which he was carrying in the shop, and after asking that they should be looked after, walked outside and leaned against a lamp post until the arrival of an ambulance. On the following day witness heard that the deceased had succumbed to his injuries, and went to the mortuary where he identified the dead body. One of witness's *jok*s went for the ambulance.

The hearing was further adjourned.

### ASLEEP IN THE TRAIN.

PASSENGER CARRIED FAST  
DESTINATION.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, with travelling from Sun-chun to Tsimsatsui on a train without a fare.

The defendant said that he had not intended to come to Tsimsatsui. He boarded the train at Canton bound for Sun-chun. He fell asleep on the way down, and the train passed Sun-chun without his knowledge.

A Railway Inspector said when he boarded the train at Tsimsatsui to examine tickets, the defendant, who had no luggage with him, and no money, could not produce a ticket. The witness, however, admitted that the defendant made no attempt to conceal himself.

Replying to the Magistrate, Inspector Moore said he did not wish to dispute the defendant's statement. It was quite possible that what he said was true.

The defendant told the Magistrate that he was a stranger in Hongkong, and would like to be sent back to Sun-chun where he had relatives.

The Magistrate remanded the case until to-morrow morning, and instructed Inspector Moore in the meantime to do his best to get the defendant sent back to Sun-chun.

It was the Rev. Mr. Updell and not a Chinese as first reported, who was the victim of a theft at No. 46, Robinson Road on Saturday night. Mr. Updell lost a wrist watch, a fountain pen and \$6 in money. He suspects a servant. No arrest has yet been made and the property has not been recovered.



### COURT DELAYED.

JUDGE'S OUTSPOKEN  
COMMENT.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning, when the Criminal Sessions opened, after seven persons had been called to serve on the jury to hear the manslaughter charge in the Chief Justice's Court, and after a delay of about 20 minutes, they were requested by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, the Registrar, to return at 2.15 p.m.

In the afternoon, several of the jurymen were absent. Taking advantage of the fact that they were staying in Kowloon, they decided not to risk a trip to Hongkong, as notice had been given that the ferries might stop at any moment.

When opening the Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Wood the Puisne Judge, said that he wished to make an explanation as to what had happened in the morning, both for the satisfaction of the general public and the officers of the Court, as well as, more particularly, for the satisfaction of the jurymen present who had been inconvenienced by the morning's occurrence. It had been intended to open his Court as soon as the jurymen had been released from the Chief Justice's Court, but when that time arrived, it was found that none of the prisoners had been brought to the Court, and they (the jury) were relieved and asked to return at 2.15 p.m. Since then he had asked the Registrar and the Police to find out on whom the responsibility rested for the absence of the prisoner.

Enquiry showed that the responsibility rested entirely with the Police Department. The system, continued Mr. Wood, was for a letter to be sent by the Crown Solicitor to the Captain-Superintendent of Police containing a list of prisoners who would be required on each day. This had been done by the Crown Solicitor, so that it was the duty of the Police to obtain and produce in Court the prisoners required. He (Mr. Wood) was asking the Registrar to communicate to the Captain Superintendent of Police a statement showing the inconvenience caused by the neglect of duty on the part of the Police officers. Mr. Wood said he regretted very much the serious inconvenience which had been caused to all those who take part in the administration of justice in his Court. The fault as he had told them, was entirely that of members of the Police Department, and he thought it fair to the officers of the Court to make this public statement.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Knight Templar," Capt. J. P. Jones, 4,615 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Shanghai.

The s.s. "St. Albans," Capt. E. T. Pilcher, 4,118 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Moji with 62 bags of mail.

#### DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Honghua," Capt. Bambridge, sailed for Amoy at 6.30 a.m., to-day.

The s.s. "Empress of Japan," Capt. Hopcroft, sailed for Vancouver via Shanghai at 7 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. "Hsintah," Capt. Glen, sailed for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Manila Maru," Capt. Yamaguchi, sailed for Seattle via Keelung at 4 p.m. to-day with 600 tons of general cargo.

#### CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Shunshing," Chinese, cleared to-day and will sail for Kwong Chow Wan at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Shantung," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai via Amoy at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

**WALLA-WALLA LAUNCHES.**  
Phone No. 3512.

## TO-DAY'S CABLE.

INSULT TO THE FLAG.

FRENCH EXACT GERMAN APOLOGY.

LONDON, July 16.

At Spa on Thursday it was reported that France had made the following demands in connection with the insult to the French flag at Berlin. The Chief of Police is to be dismissed and a personal apology by Von Daniel and the German Foreign Office is to be given to the French Embassy in the presence of a Guard of the Reichswehr saluting at the ceremony of re-hoisting the flag. The German Government is said to have yielded on all points.—*Havas.*

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHINESE MURDER CHARGE.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Compertz. Mak Kwan and Cheung Sang, were charged with having murdered a rattle carrying coolie on June 28 in Kennedy Town.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. J. E. Ellis, Wong Pk Tsan, A. C. Johnston, J. E. Gomez, John Bray, A. F. Ogilvie, and D. A. Carvalho.

The defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were represented by Mr. Drummond.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, outlined the case for the prosecution. He said that the deceased coolie was attacked by two coolies employed by the Sanitary Board while he was engaged in carrying a load of rattan from the second floor of the godown in Kennedy Town to the junk lying at an adjacent wharf.

The principal witness for the Crown, the second coolie carrying rattan, immediately behind the murdered man, stated that Mak Kwan came on the right side of the deceased and struck him two blows, seemingly with his fist, after which the deceased dropped to the ground. The attack took place just outside the door of the godown. The attacker Mak Kwan was dressed in blue clothing, and his companion was dressed in khaki coloured clothing. The witness was very positive in his identification of each prisoner. He said that he knew Mak Kwan previous to this happening, as the man had been a dweller in the next village to his. The other man, he had never seen before. The case is proceeding.

**KIDNAPING CASE.**

Before the Puisne Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with stealing and taking away from her father, a fourteen year old girl named Cheung.

Mr. Kemp appeared for the Crown. The jury, which was disappointed yesterday was given an opportunity to serve in this case after the selection of the jury in the murder trial in the Supreme Court had been made. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

### COUNTERFEIT COIN.

POSSESSION MEANS JAIL.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of \$3.40 worth of counterfeit Hongkong subsidiary coins.

It was stated by the prosecution that the defendant yesterday went to a fish stall in the Sai Kok Market and bought 6 cents worth of fish. He tendered 10 cents and asked for change. The coin was examined and found to be a "dud" and handed back to the defendant to be changed. He tendered three others, but these were also found to be counterfeit. The stall holder detained the defendant and called in the police. When the defendant was searched at the Police Station he had twenty copper coins on his person. The fact that he did not pay six coppers for the fish, said the Police, proved that the defendant knew the subsidiary coins were "duds."

The defendant denied that he knew that the coins were "duds." He asserted that he received them as wages at Lai-chekok, where he worked as a coolie. He was sent to jail for three months with hard labour.

### CITY HALL CONCERT.

Music lovers are reminded of the concert to be given in the City Hall this afternoon by Signor D. F. Amelias, the clever mandolinist, assisted by Professor E. Danenberg, Mme. Rosa Filocomo, lyric soprano, Mme. A. Silvestri, vocalist, Mrs. Lottin Gordon, pianist, and little Miss Elena Filocomo.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"WILLIAM.—Your Footsteps of a Blood-stained Hand, or Why Rattles Devour their Young, is too deep for us. Requested in w.p.b. P. M.C.A.—Our Adversarian is said to be demoted, but is quite harmless when not in one of his anonymous moods. If we showed him your letter, we should have to be careful of extreme only."

### HONGKONG EDITOR BANISHED.

FALSE TELEGRAM PUBLISHED.

Chan Ngai Sang, Editor-in-Chief of the *San Pao*, a Chinese newspaper in Hongkong, was recently banished by the Hongkong Government because he allowed a false telegram concerning Tsen Chan-hsuen, Administrative Director of the Military Government, to be printed in a recent issue of the paper, reports the *Canton Times*.

### A VISION OF 2420 A. D.

Those unimaginative people who believe the high pitch of inventive genius was reached with the advent of electricity, talking machines, airplanes and X-ray will be interested to know that civilization on this planet has really just begun. Dr. A. M. Low, a London engineer, with many inventions to his credit, says 500 years hence our descendants will look back upon conditions in 1920 with just such feelings of amused pity as we show for the state of the savages of prehistoric times.

The scientist predicts among other things that in 2420 A.D. all public thoroughfares and parks will be underground, vehicles will be run by wireless, telephones will carry an attachment enabling the speakers to see each other, and all roads will be as smooth as billiard balls.

Dr. Low, who invented a motor scooter and has produced an apparatus for seeing simple objects by wire, in a recent interview in London said in part:

"When a man sets out for business he will not proceed, as he does now, by tramway car or train; he will pass along delightful avenues underneath the surface of the earth. Parks and all other places of public resort and beauty will be roofed in."

"Motor cars and all motor vehicles will proceed by wireless power and not by the crude method of using petrol. They will be fitted up like luxuriously appointed drawing-rooms and will be driven at a rate of 100 miles an hour. Wireless telephones will be installed in the cars, as well as every kind of appointment making for luxury and comfort. Many people will own these cars."—*New York Sun and Herald.*

### PRINCE OF WALES AND HONGKONG.

The *Madras Mail* writes that the news that the King is desirous to consider favourably the proposal that the Prince of Wales should include Ceylon in his forthcoming Indian tour, if it can be arranged, will be hailed with satisfaction in Ceylon. It was only the other day that the Colombo papers were deploring the fact that the Prince, during his Indian tour, would be so near and yet so far. It was inconceivable, they said, that the vessel bearing the Prince should do a non-stop run round the Island and not call in to give His Royal Highness an opportunity of receiving a loyal and enthusiastic welcome from the Island. It certainly would have been unfortunate if Ceylon had been omitted from the tour, as it has always been included in the Colonial itinerary. But the method on which the Prince's Colonial tours are now being made has precluded a long detour to the smaller Crown Colonies, like Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

The private school teachers in Canton have formed a union to improve their conditions.

Bad weather has necessitated the postponement of the Swimming Festival at the Y.M.C. which was to have been held to-day.

A big haul of gold coins valued over \$15,000, was effected by the Calcutta Customs staff in the steamer "Chak Sa" which arrived on July 1 from the Bay.

They are a pretty goodly company, the whole of them, to be very popular with the Canton public. This week three out of the four theatres in Canton are presenting companies composed of extreme only.

### BIRTH.

SOUTHERTON.—At the French Hospital, on the 18th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. Southern of Nanning, a daughter.

### BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1920, contained some satisfactory features, for, while there was a contraction in the total volume of trade, the adverse balance was the lowest recorded this year, the figure being \$40,485,193, compared with \$52,154,002, \$51,946,353, and \$45,916,777 for January, February and March respectively. The imports for April totalled \$167,154,309, while British exports reached \$106,251,692, and re-exports of Foreign and Colonial produce \$20,407,419, the total exports amounting to \$126,659,111. In comparison with the preceding month, a reduction of nearly \$10,000,000 was effected in imports, while exports were lower by \$4,000,000. For the first four months of the year imports totalled \$697,167,393, against exports of \$497,302,154, the adverse balance for the period being \$199,865,239.

A measure of the extent by which our trade has grown is obtained by a comparison with the corresponding period in 1919, when imports totalled \$459 millions against exports of \$238 millions, though in this connection allowance must be made for increased prices. It will be seen that the adverse balance of trade for the first four months of 1919 was \$221 millions, so that for the current year a reduction of \$21 millions under this heading has so far been effected. Probably, however, our invisible exports for 1920 will appreciably surpass those for 1919, and the progress made in our real position is, therefore, greater than the trade returns, taken alone, indicate.

The lower figures for April this year appear to be definitely related to the disorganisation of the exchanges, for, while the depreciation of the pound sterling in terms of the currencies of certain foreign countries tends to reduce our buying from abroad, the low value of the currencies of many parts of Europe diminishes their purchasing power in this country. In addition, the possibility of lower prices has caused considerable hesitation in placing orders and led to new contracts being postponed until the position is more clearly defined. An analysis of imports for April discloses that raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured totalled over \$71 millions, of which \$29,980,964 consisted of raw cotton and cotton waste. This large item, however, has its counterpart in the exports under the heading of cotton yarns and cotton manufactures, which amounted to \$34,665,578.

A pleasing feature of this year's returns is that the exportation of articles wholly or mainly manufactured is chiefly responsible for the higher figures, the increase under this heading for the first four months of 1920, compared with the corresponding period of 1919, being \$151,794,475.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER, highly qualified (Diploma of Riga Polytechnicum), with practical experience of Machine Building, Railway Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Engineering, Export Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position. Address offers to "B. J." care of this Paper.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE GITANO."

From CALCUTTA via RANGOON and SINGAPORE.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, shelled and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on July 26th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 27th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

Hongkong, July 20, 1920.

### NOTICES.

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UNFAILING Distinction  
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rous wealth of materials, designs and colours—there in a nutshell have you the story of L. C. & Co's Display of Newest Head-wear. Be persuaded to come early and inspect!



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& TIENTSIN.....SHANGHAI.....SINGAPORE.....July 23, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI AND PUKOW.....SINGAPORE.....July 24, at 4 p.m.  
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW.....SINGAPORE.....July 27, at 10 a.m.SWATOW AND BANGKOK.....CHENOT.....July 27, at 11 a.m.  
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TAKING.....Aug. 3, at 4 p.m.

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S.S. WEST HIKI.....Aug. 10.....S.S. WEST HIKI.....Aug. 10.  
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HONGKONG to VACUOVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Mori") Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS.....From.....VACUOVER

Empress of Japan.....July 20.....Aug. 10

Empress of Asia.....July 29.....Aug. 18

Monteagle.....Aug. 12.....Sept. 5

Empress of Russia.....Aug. 28.....Sept. 13

Empress of Japan.....Sept. 14.....Oct. 5

Empress of Asia.....Sept. 23.....Oct. 11

Empress of Russia.....Oct. 21.....Nov. 8

Monteagle.....Oct. 28.....Nov. 19

Empress of Japan.....Nov. 8.....Nov. 30

Empress of Asia.....Nov. 18.....Dec. 6

Empress of Russia.....Dec. 16.....Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

For Fares and other information please apply to  
HONGKONG OFFICE.  
Telephone No. 23. Cable address: CACAPAC.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## OCEAN SERVICES

## CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons). "NILE" (11,000 tons). "CHINA" (10,900 tons).

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING".....August 18th 1920. "NILE".....August 25th 1920. "CHINA".....July 22nd 1920.

## AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. BUTLER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1934.  
Prince's Buildings, 100 Home Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

HAICHING.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 2 p.m.  
HAILONG.....Capt. J. S. Thomson.....TUESDAY, 27th July, at 2 p.m.Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and JAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MARINE AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED:

For LONDON AND HAMBURG....."KATHLAMBA".....On 20th July.

LONDON....."K. NSAS".....On 10th Sept.

LONDON....."SWAZI".....On 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE  
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF OMAN".....via Suez.....21st July.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY".....via Suez.....27th Aug.

"KINGCROW".....via Suez.....6th Sept.

"CITY OF DUNKIRK".....via Suez.....20th Sept.

Calls also at Boston.

Shippers please send their CASH or PAYMENT Order at Owner's option.  
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG & CANTON. HONGKONG & CANTON.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

## SWATOW.

July 21.—I.C.S.N. Hopsang.

23.—D.L. Haiching.

27.—D.L. Haiching.

29.—O.S.K. Shoshu Maru.

Aug. 3.—J.C.J.L. Hailong.

## AMOY.

July 23.—D.L. Haiching.

29.—J.C.J.L. Hailong.

27.—D.L. Haiching.

29.—O.S.K. Shoshu Maru.

## FOOCHOW.

July 23.—D.L. Haiching.

27.—D.L. Haiching.

## SHANGHAI.

July 21.—I.C.S.N. Hopsang.

22.—C.N. Sinking.

24.—C.N. Sinking.

25.—E.O. Takada.

26.—J.C.J.L. Hailong.

27.—P. &amp; O. Arratoon Apcar.

31.—P. &amp; O. Dunera.

Aug. 3.—M.M. Andre Laron.

3.—B.F. Mentor.

4.—I.T. Rhesus.

5.—J.C.J.L. Hailong.

15.—M.M. Paul Locat.

23.—B.F. Mentor.

Sept. 1.—B.F. Koryphus.

2.—B.F. Knight of the Garter.

4.—M.M. Armand Fehic.

12.—B.F. Jas.

15.—B.F. Stentor.

22.—B.F. Teirosias.

25.—B.F. Idomenus.

Oct. 5.—B.F. Tencer.

## WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

July 21.—C.N. Haichow.

## HANKOW.

Aug. 23.—B.F. Mentor.

Sept. 13.—B.F. Stentor.

## TIENTSIN.

July 21.—C.N. Haichow.

21.—I.C.S.N. Wingsang.

25.—I.C.S.N. Shipshing.

Aug. 16.—B.F. Achilles.

Sept. 22.—B.F. Teirosias.

## TAKAO.

July 29.—O.S.K. Shoshu Maru.

## TSINGTAO.

July 24.—C.N. Yimchow.

## SAIGON.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Unnan Maru.

## BANGKOK.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Unnan Maru.

## SINGAPORE.

July 23.—S. &amp; D. Editor.

27.—C.P.O.S. Mathew.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Unnan Maru.

## INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

## CALCUTTA.

(Via Rangoon).

July 21.—P.M.S. Jany.

25.—N.Y.K. Tatsuno Maru.

25.—I.C.S.N. Chakrang.

Aug. 5.—P. &amp; O. Toilla.

22.—P. &amp; O. Takada.

23.—P. &amp; O. Arratoon Apcar.

Sept. 2.—P. &amp; O. Japan.



## SHIPPING

# P. & O. BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,100	2nd June at Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KILVAN"	9,000	7th Aug.	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.
"PLASSY"	7,400	28th Aug.	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.
"RHIVA"	9,000	14th Sept.	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILIA"	5,200	24th July at 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th July at 4 p.m.	Fandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TARADA"	7,000	25th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	27th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	30th July	Japan direct.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Sewerage and Fueling dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Freight Information, Passage Fares, Freight, and other etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.,

28, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

## N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) ... Sunday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
FUSIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Thursday, 22nd July, at Noon.  
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug. at Noon.  
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 20th Aug. at Noon.

## HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

AWA MARU ... Friday, 23rd July.  
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 25th July.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th August, at 11 a.m.

## NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th July p.m.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS: via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban and Cape Town.

PRYANG MARU ... Monday, 9th August.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINJI MARU ... Friday, 23rd July.

## CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

TAT-UNO MARU ... Sunday, 25th July.

## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st August at 11 a.m.

## SHANGHAI, KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.  
NAGATO MARU ... Sunday, 6th August.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 128 &amp; 123.

## SHIPPING.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

## THE S.S. "METHVEN"

Will be despatched on or about the 30th JULY.

## FOR SINGAPORE

Taking Cargo at Current Rates of Freight.

For space &amp; further particulars, apply to—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent,

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

## FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" via Suez Canal Middle of September.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA

CANAL at Owners' option.

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SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

Agents.



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### COAL. COKE FIREBRICKS.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE—TIENTSIN.

AGENTS ... DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

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A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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Shipchandlers, Metals and Hardware Merchants,

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Shanghai: 51 and 52, P.O. Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

## WING KEI &amp; CO.

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COAL MERCHANTS.

SHIP CHANDLERS, COMPRADORES

AND

STEVEDORES.

Cable Add. "WINGKEI." Tel. 144.

## A. KWAI &amp; CO.

23, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants,

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AND

Boat and Boat Makers.

Cable Add. "A. KWAI." Tel. 144.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU."  
From JAPAN PORTS.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd's Godown at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CADOPEAK."

From CALCUTTA, via RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on July 31, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 31st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.,  
As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

"BENLAVERS."

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 13, 1920.



## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MIYABE,

KISHIMOTO, YOSHINOZAKI,

RINO, FUKAZAKI, SATO, SHIN-

KEW, FANADA, BIRAI, KAMIYA,

MADA, AND OYUBARI.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Cable Address:—IWASAKI.

Codes:—A. J. A. B. C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bantley.

Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine &amp; Fire Insurance Co.

The Osaka Marine &amp; Fire Insurance Co.

For particulars, apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## SHIPPING.



**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.  
Operating the New First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA"  
& "COLUMBIA"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
via SEASIDE, KORE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
**THE SUNSHINE BELT**  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe  
Sailings from HONGKONG at NOON.  
"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Aug. 18th.  
"ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Sept. 8th.  
"COLUMBIA" ... Wednesday, Oct. 6th.  
Hongkong Calcutta Service.  
"JACOB" ... Wednesday, July 21st.  
**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,**  
HOTEL MANSIONS.  
Telephone 145. Cable Address "PACIFIC MAIL."

## WATERHOUSE LINE

## TRANS. PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

## SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" 30th July.

Further sailings to be announced later.

Through Bills issued to all Overland Common Points

in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to

## FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; COMPANY,

3rd Floor. HOTEL MANSIONS. Tel. No. 2607.

## Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

## THE Steamship

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on Beginning of August.

To SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent Cabin accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

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Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

## STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa) And All Leading Japan Ports.

## K. KIMURA &amp; CO.

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Cable Add. "Propaganda."

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## POLICE AND CAPTAIN.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION UP TO DATE.

## HOW JAPANESE OFFICIALS WASTE TIME.

A British Captain writes to the *Japan Chronicle* as follows—

On arrival at Wakamatsu I interviewed the various officials—Customs, Police, Health Officers, &c., in quite a friendly manner. When my charterers (the Yamashita Mining Co.) came on board I expressed a wish to go into Shimonoeki the next day to interview the British Consul, and they arranged to come for me at 9.30 a.m. About 7.30 a.m. a Japanese police officer came to my door, accompanied by another man in a kimono, whom I took to be a sampan man, but who was introduced to me as a detective, and the following conversation (which I shall give you in dialogue form) ensued—

Police Officer: You intend going to Shimonoeki to-day, Captain?

I: Yes, Why?

P.O.: I am very sorry for you, but you cannot go there without a permit from the Government, and it will be very difficult to get a permit for to-day, as the Government is 40 miles away.

I: I thought you told me yesterday that I could go ashore without a permit.

P.O.: Yes, to Wakamatsu, but not to Moji or Shimonoeki; our rules are very strict.

I: He then sat down, pulled a book and pencil out of his pocket and commenced with—

P.O.: How old are you?

I: 57.

Ah! you look very young for your age.

I: Thanks; is there anything else you would like to know?

P.O.: Yes. What nationality are you?

I: British.

P.O.: What town?

I: Aberdeen.

P.O. (after thinking a bit): Will you write it down?

I: Oh! yes, anything for a quiet life, (and down it went. Aberdeen, Scotland).

P.O.: What is this other word?

I: Scotland.

P.O.: Ah! I see, Scotland; that is the place where the men wear short kilts and blow music out of a bag, isn't it? Ha, ha?

I: Yes, quite correct. Anything else?

P.O.: Is Aberdeen a town in Scotland?

I: Yes, yes; a city, the Granite City.

P.O.: Oh! is that so? What street did you live in while there?

I: I was getting a bit mad by this time, so I told him to go to the devil, and though he didn't get it, he thought it best to change the subject.

P.O.: Why do you want to go to Shimonoeki?

I: To see the British Consul on ship's business.

P.O.: Where will you go from there?

I: To the Wuriu Shokai, also on business that doesn't concern you.

P.O.: Ah! I see, and after that where will you go?

I: To the Sanyo Hotel.

P.O.: What will you do there?

I: Get some tiffin, I hope.

P.O.: How much money have you?

I: What the devil has that got to do with you? Does your friend here want to put somebody on my track to waylay me?

P.O.: Oh! no; this is very private. Don't get angry, Captain, but you must have ¥250 in your pocket before you can get a permit to go.

I: That's easy enough got. You go and get the permit, because I'm going, whether I get it or not in an hour and a half.

P.O.: (Do you visit tea-houses and do you get drunk?)

I: Now if you sit there asking me any more impertinent questions, I'll go and see the Chief of Police, and ask what it all means, so you had better get out of this as quick as possible.

Thereupon then had a long confab in Japanese at the end of which—

P.O.: Captain, I'll tell you something. If you go to Shimonoeki by steam launch you will not require a permit, but we shall telephone to the police at Shimonoeki and Moji to look out for you, and if you get there you can come back by electric train if you wish; we will not prevent you. (This I did, and no one even looked at me.)

I: Ah! It has come down to that, has it? Well now, you can go.

I told the story to the British Consul and to our agent, and they both said they never heard of such a thing; the men had no right to interfere with me at all, knowing that I am master of a British ship. It seems a bit ridiculous that after trading to Japan for twenty-seven years more or less, and for the last

## SECRETS OF FRIGHTFULNESS

## ILLUSION OF SPEEDY VICTORY.

An Associated Press message from Berlin states:—Secret documents on the submarine war now published include an account of the conference held at Pless on January 8 and 9, 1917, between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and Admiral von Holtzendorff and other naval officers.

Admiral von Holtzendorff advocated, unrestricted U-boat war, about which, however, he asserted the German Emperor and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg seemed to be lukewarm. He added that Bethmann Hollweg wanted diplomatic preparations, as a preliminary in order to keep the United States out of the war, and that the opinion prevailed in the Foreign Office that if the United States came in South America was bound to follow.

In the course of the conversations von Holtzendorff said: "What shall we do if the Chancellor refuses?"

Von Hindenburg: "That's what is bothering me, too."

Von Holtzendorff: "Then you must become Chancellor."

But von Hindenburg repeatedly refused, saying he could not talk in the Reichstag. Finally the Field Marshal said:

"Well, then, we will stick together. It must be. We reckon with war with the United States and have made all preparations. Things cannot get worse. The war must be shortened by every possible means."

Then von Holtzendorff said:

"His Majesty is not familiar with the situation and the sentiments among his own people."

General Ludendorff agreed with this, and von Holtzendorff continued:

"The people and army are crying out for unrestricted U-boat war."

"That's right," said Ludendorff.

Admiral von Holtzendorff went on: "Dr. Helfferich (former Vice Chancellor) said to me: 'Your road leads to catastrophe.' I replied: 'You let us drift into catastrophe.'"

Another document gives an account of the conversation between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg at Pless on January 9, 1917, at which Bethmann Hollweg said:

"U-boat war is the last card. It is a very grave decision. If the military authorities regard it as indispensable I am not in a position to deny it."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

"We are armed against all eventualities—against the United States, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. Cruiser warfare is unprofitable enough. We need the most ruthless and energetic action, and therefore unrestricted U-boat war from February 1. The war must end quickly. We could hold on, but our Allies could not."

General Ludendorff then further explained how unrestricted U-boat warfare would benefit the army, which, he added, "must be spared another Somme battle."

Von Bethmann Hollweg: America's aid, if she comes in, will consist of foodstuffs for England, financial assistance, flying machines and a volunteer army."

Von Hindenburg: "We will fix them all right. The opportunities unrestricted U-boat war are as favourable now as they ever will be. We can and must carry it out."

The Chancellor agreed that if the results were likely to be as stated it would be necessary to adopt the course advocated, but he ventured:

"And if Switzerland comes in, the French came through there?"

To which von Hindenburg replied: "That would not be favourable from a military point of view."

A GOLF STORY.

Colonel Borgey is a little late with this tale, but he says he has been out of town. Ted Ray, of Oxley, playing in the recent golf tournament at Gleneagles, lost a hole rather curiously. He broke the rules of the game by picking up an obstacle that lay in front of his ball in a bunker. That any professional should do so seems remarkable. But the explanation is that the obstacle was a lady's gold wristlet watch that had evidently been dropped by a fair member of the crowd upon the course.

Perhaps it was meant as a gift to the doughty Ted. Did not Roman ladies of fashion in the old days throw their jewels to famous gladiators?

seventeen years regularly, I should be put to an annoying cross-examination of this sort.

## INSANITY EVIL.

## A "LOAD OF LUNACY."

The *Times* writes editorially as follows:—

Sir James Crichton-Browne, the distinguished alienist, called attention to the load of lunacy under which the nation suffers. We are not sure that the figures of lunacy, grave as they are, need be taken to indicate an increase in insanity. There is an idol of the statistician as well as of the market-placer; increase and decrease of percentages require scrutiny before they should arouse satisfaction or dismay. With insanity, as with other human afflictions, increased skill in diagnosis, more thorough sifting of the population, and the provision of facilities for treatment discover cases that formerly passed unnoticed. Even at present, the school-attendance officer unearths the idiot child, and the fool of the family is handed over to the county asylum. We may predict with assurance that when more psychiatric clinics are provided, the provision for out-patient treatment extended and the legal formalities connected with certification are reformed, the first result will be an apparent increase in the numbers of the insane. The process of prevention will reveal the extent of the evil. Every one will agree on the need of more facilities for the study and treatment of insanity. But alteration of the law regulating the certification of lunatics is sure to arouse suspicion. The putting away of an inconvenient relative by means of a certificate has been a favourite theme of playwrights and novelists, and an occasional case in the Law Courts seems to justify popular dread. Yet there is a strong case for alteration. The existing Lunacy Act protects the liberty of the subject, but does not provide sufficient scope for treatment and cure. The early symptoms of mental disorder often occur before certification is possible. It is during these incipient stages that skilled attention is most successful and most difficult to obtain. The Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Edinburgh recently stated in our columns that Scotland in this respect is more happily placed than England. For more than fifty years mentally deranged persons in Scotland have been able to receive curative treatment in any house or home without being certified to be insane and without being sent to an asylum. These powers have not been abused, and there is no reason to suspect that they would be abused in England. At the present time, indeed, insane patients are often sent by physicians from England to Scotland to benefit by the more considerate laws. The Army authorities during the war arranged that mentally-disordered soldiers should be received into military mental hospitals without orders or certificates, and did not send cases to asylums until mental disability had lasted for nine months and was deemed incurable. Large numbers of men were received in early stages of mental disease and were cured. Authority and practical experience combine to recommend the reform of the Lunacy Law.

## ONE INSECT—£400,000,000.

## WEVIL'S RAVAGES ON COTTON PLANT.

The Empire Entomologists assembled in London discussed problems of the fight against insects injurious to plant, animal, and human life.

Problems of cotton pests were placed before the conference by Mr. E. A. Ballau, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, who stated that cotton is more liable to attack by insect pests than any other crop. He specially mentioned the Mexican boll weevil and the pink boll worm.

The former has extended its ravages throughout the cotton belt of the United States with great losses to the growers. In nine States in 1918 more than 715,000,000 lbs. of lint were destroyed. This lint was worth nearly £36,000,000. Loss of seed in the same crop totalled £5,000,000, giving an aggregate loss through one insect in one year exceeding £40,000,000.

In 1917 the loss in the Egyptian cotton fields from the pink boll worm was estimated at more than 100,000,000 lbs. of lint, worth £10,000,000.

These two insects, Mr. Ballau pointed out, are only two of an army of known pests of cotton.

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New shipment of

## FROZEN SMOKED FISH

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Finnan Haddocks	50 " " "
Selected Kippers	40 " " "
Red Herrings	30 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

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Port "	...	6.75 "
Claret "	...	8.50 "
Champagne "	...	12.50 "
Finger Bowls	...	12.50 "
Tumblers	...	9.50 "

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Port "	...	8.50 "
Claret "	...	10.50 "
Champagne "	...	14.50 "
Finger Bowls	...	14.50 "
Tumblers	...	10.50 "
1 pint Heavy Base Tumblers	...	4.50 "
Pint Size Soda Tumblers	...	10.50 "

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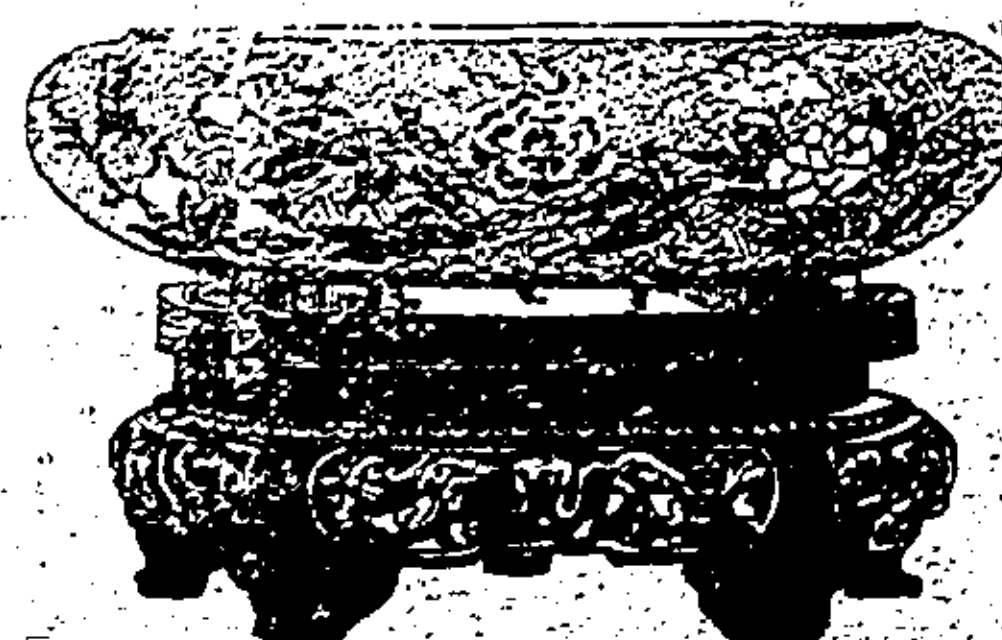
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## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

## JAPAN PORTS.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Ats. Maru.
22.	J. C. J. L.	Tokushima.
23.	I. C. S. N.	Laisan.
24.	P. & O.	Tokyo Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	(D. & Co.) Borneo M.
26.	P. & O.	Arratoon Apar.
27.	N. Y. K.	Andre Lebou.
28.	N. Y. K.	Rago Maru.
29.	P. & O.	Easton.
30.	N. Y. K.	Ningbo.
31.	N. Y. K.	Andre Lebou.
Aug. 1.	N. Y. K.	Japan.
2.	(D. & Co.) Innsbruck.	
3.	P. & O.	Plassy.
4.	N. Y. K.	Thetis.
5.	P. & O.	Jeypore.
6.	N. Y. K.	Thetis.
7.	(D. & Co.) Nagato Maru.	
8.	N. Y. K.	Paul Lecat.
9.	N. Y. K.	Kycon.
10.	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru.
11.	(D. & Co.) Hungaria.	
12.	N. Y. K.	Euryptus.
13.	N. Y. K.	Armand Schic.
14.	N. Y. K.	Tecur.

## AMERICAN PORTS.

## VANCOUVER.

July 21.	O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
22.	A. L.	Wheatland.
23.	A. L.	Eldridge.
24.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
25.	W. L.	West Ivan.
26.	A. L.	Elkton.
27.	C. P. O. S.	Monteagle.
28.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
29.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
30.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
31.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
Aug. 1.	C. P. O. S.	Monteagle.

## VICTORIA.

July 21.	O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
22.	A. L.	Wheatland.
23.	W. L.	Elkton.
24.	A. L.	Wheatland.
25.	W. L.	Elkton.
26.	A. L.	Wheatland.
27.	W. L.	Elkton.
28.	A. L.	Wheatland.
29.	W. L.	Elkton.
30.	A. L.	Wheatland.
31.	W. L.	Elkton.
Aug. 1.	A. L.	Wheatland.

## SEATTLE.

July 21.	O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
22.	A. L.	Wheatland.
23.	W. L.	Elkton.
24.	A. L.	Wheatland.
25.	W. L.	Elkton.
26.	A. L.	Wheatland.
27.	W. L.	Elkton.
28.	A. L.	Wheatland.
29.	W. L.	Elkton.
30.	A. L.	Wheatland.
31.	W. L.	Elkton.
Aug. 1.	A. L.	Wheatland.

## TACOMA.

July 21.	O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
22.	A. L.	Wheatland.
23.	W. L.	Elkton.
24.	A. L.	Wheatland.
25.	W. L.	Elkton.
26.	A. L.	Wheatland.
27.	W. L.	Elkton.
28.	A. L.	Wheatland.
29.	W. L.	Elkton.
30.	A. L.	Wheatland.
31.	W. L.	Elkton.
Aug. 1.	A. L.	Wheatland.

## PORTLAND.

July 21.	A. L.	Pawlet.
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## SAN FRANCISCO.

July 21.	C. M. S.	China.
22.	S. D.	Conrado Spring.
23.	D. L.	West Cadron.
24.	P. M. S.	Venezuela.
25.	C. M. S.	Nanking.
26.	C. M. S.	Nile.
27.	T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru.
28.	P. M. S.	Escondido.
29.	T. K. K.	Peria Maru.

## LOS ANGELES.

July 21.	L. A. P. N.	West Montop.
22.	L. A. P. N.	West Hika.
23.	L. A. P. N.	West Hika.
24.	L. A. P. N.	West Hika.

## VALPARAISO.

Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Bahia, Callao, Lima & Iquique.
---

Sept. 9.	T. K. K.	Anjo Maru.
Nov. 9.	T. K. K.	Seiro Maru.
Aug. 9.	N. Y. K.	Penang Maru.

## NEW YORK.

(Via Panama.)

July 21.	O. S. K.	Ats. Maru.
22.	A. L.	Wheatland.
23.	D. & Co.	Lowther Castle.
24.	S. D.	Grace Dollar.
25.	A. L.	Pak Ling.
26.	A. L.	West Campgaw.
27.	A. L.	Harold Dollar.

## BOSTON.

July 21.	R. L.	City of Oron.
22.	R. L.	Birmingham City.
23.	R. L.	City of Dunkirk.
24.	R. L.	City of Dunkirk.

July 21.	R. L.	City of Oron.
22.	R. L.	Birmingham City.
23.	R. L.	City of Dunkirk.
24.	R. L.	City of Dunkirk.

July 21.	R. L.	City of Oron.
22.	R. L.	Birmingham City.
23.	R. L.	City of Dunkirk.
24.	R. L.	City of Dunkirk.



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## EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, &amp; TRIESTE.

Aug. 9. L. T. (D. &amp; Co.) Pilsna.

Sept. 6. L. T. (D. &amp; Co.) Innsbruck.

Oct. 3. L. T. (D. &amp; Co.) Hungaria.

## GENOA.

July 21.	B. F.	Demodocus.
22.	J. M.	Glengyle.
23.	J. M.	Glengyle.
24.	J. M.	Glengyle.
25.	J. M.	Glengyle.
26.	J. M.	Glengyle.
27.	J. M.	Glengyle.
28.	J. M.	Glengyle.
29.	J. M.	Glengyle.
30.	J. M.	Glengyle.
31.	J. M.	Glengyle.
Aug. 1.	J. M.	Glengyle.

## MARSEILLES.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Tokushima Maru.
22.	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru.
23.	N. Y. K.	Devana.
24.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Kalra.
26.	N. Y. K.	Plassy.
27.	N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru.
28.	N. Y. K.	Jeypore.
29.	N. Y. K.	Rhira.
30.	N. Y. K.	Cyclops.
31.	N. Y. K.	Atlas Maru.
Aug. 1.	N. Y. K.	Euryptus.
2.	N. Y. K.	Titan.
3.	N. Y. K.	Peles.
4.	N. Y. K.	Tecur.

## LONDON.

July 21.	B. F.	Pyrrhus.
22.	P. & O.	Devana.
23.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
24.	N. Y. K.	Laomedon.
25.	N. Y. K.	Glengyle.
26.	N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru.
27.	N. Y. K.	Jeypore.
28.	N. Y. K.	Rhira.
29.	N. Y. K.	Cyclops.
30.	N. Y. K.	Atlas Maru.
31.	N. Y. K.	Euryptus.
Aug. 1.	N. Y. K.	Titan.
2.	N. Y. K.	Peles.
3.	N. Y. K.	Tecur.

## LIVERPOOL.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Tokushima Maru.
22.	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru.
23.	N. Y. K.	Devana.
24.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Kalra.
26.	N. Y. K.	Plassy.
27.	N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru.
28.	N. Y. K.	Jeypore.
29.	N. Y. K.	Rhira.
30.	N. Y. K.	Cyclops.
31.	N. Y. K.	Atlas Maru.
Aug. 1.	N. Y. K.	Euryptus.
2.	N. Y. K.	Titan.
3.	N. Y. K.	Peles.
4.	N. Y. K.	Tecur.

## HAVRE.

July 21.	P. & O.	Lahore.
22.	P. & O.	Prometheus.
23.	P. & O.	Falyan.
24.	P. & O.	Jeypore.
25.	P. & O.	Algonquin.
26.	P. & O.	Onia.
27.	P. & O.	Protesilaus.
28.	P. & O.	Alps Maru.
29.	P. & O.	Rhesus.
30.	P. & O.	Achilles.
31.	P. & O.	Meleus.
Aug. 1.	P. & O.	Peles.

## ANTWERP.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
22.	J. M.	Glengyle.
23.	J. M.	Glengyle.
24.	J. M.	Glengyle.
25.	J. M.	Glengyle.
26.	J. M.	Glengyle.
27.	J. M.	Glengyle.
28.	J. M.	Glengyle.
29.	J. M.	Glengyle.
30.	J. M.	Glengyle.
31.	J. M.	Glengyle.
Aug. 1.	J. M.	Glengyle.

## ROTTERDAM.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
22.	J. M.	Glengyle.
23.	J. M.	Glengyle.
24.	J. M.	Glengyle.
25.	J. M.	Glengyle.
26.	J. M.	Glengyle.
27.	J. M.	Glengyle.
28.	J. M.	Glengyle.
29.	J. M.	Glengyle.
30.	J. M.	Glengyle.
31.	J. M.	Glengyle.
Aug. 1.	J. M.	Glengyle.

## AMSTERDAM.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
22.	J. M.	Glengyle.
23.	J. M.	Glengyle.
24.	J. M.	Glengyle.
25.	J. M.	Glengyle.
26.	J. M.	Glengyle.
27.	J. M.	Glengyle.
28.	J. M.	Glengyle.
29.	J. M.	Glengyle.
30.	J. M.	Glengyle.
31.	J. M.	Glengyle.
Aug. 1.	J. M.	Glengyle.

## HAMBURG.

July 21.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru.
22.	J. M.	Glengyle.
23.	J. M.	Glengyle.
24.	J. M.	Glengyle.
25.	J. M.	Glengyle.
26.	J. M.	Glengyle.
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28.	J. M.	Glengyle.
29.	J. M.	Glengyle.
30.	J. M.	Glengyle.
31.	J. M.	Glengyle.
Aug. 1.	J. M.	Glengyle.

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On 30 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 33 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 36 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 39 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 42 months sight... 3-8 1/2

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On 48 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 51 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 54 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 57 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 60 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 63 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 66 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 69 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 72 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 75 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 78 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 81 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 84 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 87 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 90 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 93 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 96 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 99 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 102 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 105 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 108 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 111 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 114 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 117 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 120 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 123 months sight... 3-8 1/2

On 126 months sight... 3-8 1/2

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